# The Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life

NEW-YORK SATURDAY WARCH 9 1861

# The Drincipia

# PROSPECTUS.

## THE BIBLE ABOLITIONIST.

Elitors friendly please copy or men

word, this because then to me in the them. "The color of the Scripture of all sense. [Biblical Repertory, July, 1833, p. 295.]

Part III, ... Slaveholding brought directly to the test of the

8 . Then shalt not steal

What is forbidden in this commundment, if it be not the

rightfully belougs to him?

limbs, powers, and faculties-the products of his own labor, -his earnings his wages? If a man be deprived of these without his consent-without a fair conivalent-by fraud. or by force, is not the act robbery or theft? And is this not the case with the American slave? Does he not in reality and in equity belong to himself? How did he come to belong to another? What is the origin of the claim? Every one knows that the claim shose who were thus forcibly seized, brought to this coun-

American slaveh Wing, by pr ving that the slav - wire cite te a prous legal as ho ich affirming, in various forms the mmon law maxim that what is invalid from is consisted in the absence of any laws establishing such a self also and his children, and children's children, "tega relation" which is therefore a sheer fiction. But, as we are dit. size on a manufacture of the state of

ic a condemnation of the Slave system, as in luman lanwould hav needed hed fined. We know how easy and how common it is for applogists of the cry and slaveholding, to evade the point at i sue, be setting up false definisteel." So definite is that term, so universally is it underspeak, when we speak of the claim of property in man, and of the forcible seizure and possession of him and his carrings,

prohibition, it is impossible to evade the issue, or to dour the application of the Divine law to the facts. And hence Robert J Breckinridge late of Baltimore, (an opposer of "The man who canno see that involuntary domestic sla-

But we rest uot on concessious. "To the law and to the

testimony." What is the Bible meaning of the terms "rob" and "robbery?" A few instances of their use will determine their meaning.

"Thou shalt not defraud thy neighbor, neither rob him, the reages of him that is hired, shall not abide by thee all night, until the morning." [Lev. xix. 13.]

To defraud the laborer of his wages, to withhold them.

bery. And if it does, it forbids withholding the hire of habitual, the characteristic practice of slaveholders. Put slaveholding. A slaveholder paying wages to his slave, is

Will it be said that, because the slave is not "hired" and is not regarded as having "wages"-therefore the text cited den by the eighth commandment. What, then, is the Whole does not apply to his case? Tak then the other horn of

"Woe unto him that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work." | Jer. xxit. 13.
"Rob not the poor because he is poor neither oppress the afflicted in the gate. | Prov. xxii. 22.]

with bias, thus oppressing him, is so rob him in the Bible

If judges and legislatures who sustain the practice of slaveholding, do not come under tols and mation, who do? Not those, certainly, who sustain mine o pressions. And if not these, nor the former then they can co demu

H again we fird upre - seed in with r "Woe unto her to the paright up dit

"Wo unto he is the merghe of the truth write precises that write precises that we have prescribed to turn saile the ne dy from judy." and a supply left of the poor f my people, that widows may be her read that they may rob the fatherless. (Isa. x 22). Vi lutions of the right of the people, especially of the

puor of the people, are therefor rob u i the Bible sens of the term, and violations of the eighth commandslaveholding?

"The people of the land lave n ed oppressio and exer-Some seem to think it no robbery to oppress strangers, alions, or those who are not regarded citizens, but the law of God is especially eareful to forbid the robbery of that class. as being most defeuceless and expessed to oppresion.

'Is this house which is called by my name become a den robbers in your eyes? Behold, even I have seen it saith

culled "robbers" because they neglected to "thoroughly exccute judgment" (justice) "between a man and his neighbor" (verse 5) and because they 'oppressed the strang'r, the

"For I, the Lord, love judgment" [or justice | I hat 1 1 b bery for burnt offering." (Iss. Lx1, 8.)

The robbery here condemned appears to have been som mitted by those who were accustomed to offer hurnt offerings to God in his temple, and who were doubtles in reputable standing among his worshippers. But they were

Princes or rulers who enforce unjust and oppremive exactions to replenish their treasuries, are here ranked with an end to this practice, and we shall soon see the end of robbers, because they take away the carnings of the pro-

idea of theft, or stealing !

the office who and there if the remes?

r of the lave made it a lift v | N li, x | 1" - See al. Mark v 17 - Luke (x 4) Cur St p ir apples to the halfick said per riches.

f. him to start a transfer for the many with him that s. O tags.

here reproved, as stelling. Who was ever guity of It, if

## THE PULPIT

with specimens, extracts from sermons, clipped from ability to publish, or, suitably, to notice.-We are glad to We say of preachers, as Montesquieu said of the people, generally, "Tell me not that they sometimes reason incorrectly. It is sufficient that they reason." When peo-

from New-Jorsey, where such preaching, we fear, is not

and Concessions. Delivered by Rev. C. H. A. BULKLEY, in the Congregational church

The texts selected are appropriate to the object and

"Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together." Durt

"Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers; for what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness; and what communion hath light with darkness?" 2 Cos. vi. 14. "Stanson and Lovi are brethren; instruments of cupity are in their habitations. On youl, come not then into their secret, use their assembly, mine basor, be not thou united? for in their are they slew a man, and in their self-will they digged down a wall. are the standard of the standa

Truly there is a text of scripture for our guidance in "every good work." So the preacher seems to have dis-

covered. He begins-These three texts have a like spirit and significance These three texts have a like spirit and signmeanes. They are links in a chain of precepts condemning unequal and unholy combinations, beginning with the material and ending with the spiritual. God commanded that the ox, an animal gentle, patient and tractable, and the ness spirited, stubborn and refractory, should not be made to plow

Coalitions, compromises and concessions-This is the sub-

The combinations of serked was no real each are plainly sifted and riminous. The alliance of professedly good men-with them, by the atter resignation of all principle and righthibaes, is equally to Theories, it shall not speak of righthibaes, it equally to Theories, it shall not speak of the control of the shall be a supported by seed assuming non-in-part of right the resignation by well-ter and of good it the union with openly wicked men, by a partial secrific of principle, a temporary suspension of the v, and this too, by the use of evil or questionable means, by fraud, by brileys, by elisanery—all this is similar and fraud, by brileys, by elisanery—all this is similar and fraud, by brileys, by elisanery—all this is similar and

'How foreible are right words!' What could be more timely-west cau be more cheering-than the utterauce of

Strange that most do not see this le-sharin needs to be ploved of them. One might supply at that they who love the right and know the truth warm never thus coalesce with self-never thus coalesce with self-never thus coalesce as wrong. Yet it is so! Men professing godfiness, favoring local moralities, and often readually energies! In principle, and professing some ground neveral movements, some particular profession of the profession of the

justice and righteousness, are sinful and abominab more, that they will be ultimately unsuccessful. Wherefore First, because these are attempts

One other argument I offer to prove that coalitious and incorrectly. It is sufficient that they reason." When peo-compromises on moral questions are sinful, abominable, and ple and preachers reason, there will be likely to be pro-ultimately unsuccessful. They involve the recognition of a ter and hitter? Can the fig tree hear clive herries? No more can principles of evil, work, of themselves good re-sults, by whatever efforts you make, whatever associations

> Oh! ye temporizing politicians, ye truckling north is your reward, even the contempt and desertion of those whom you favored in evil. They are tricky, selfish and unreliable. When it shall suit them they will break com-

Such temporizing alliances weaken and blind those who form them. The first sacrifice of right dime the eye to truth, the second shuts, the third seals up, the fourth pulls out the very hall—till Sampson, once strong in God, grinds eyeless, in Philistine bonds.

The truth I have here unfolded tells me that in uo case Ah! but wicked men, enacting oppressive measures, thein-solves the very tyrants who despise law, cry ont, ohey the

Obedience to law! Yes! If it be God's truth embodied, God's justice uttered, God's liberty proclaimed for man. But if it be Sutan's falsehoods, and man's oppressions, I say obedience is sin—it is a coalition of evil, a concession to wrong, a compromise of truth.

We would gladly make further extracts from this excellent discourse, but must forbear. The Preacher and the Editor who gave it publicity deserve the thanks of the coun-

II. We thank some unknown friend for sending us a copy of the Windham County Trnnscript, Danielsonville, (Con.,) Jan. 31., containing a sermon by Rev. H. B. Smith, of Abington. Tggr. 'We ought to obey God rather than men." - Acts a . 29.

the style so common in New England, forty years ago. Wo

1st. We ought to obey God rather than man, on account and does "according to his will in the armies of neavon and among the inhabitants of the earth." He is infinitely ex-alted above all created intelligencies being over all and above all, the supreme ruler. He sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants are in his sight as grasshoppers.

2d. We ought to obey God rather than men, because his

Ought the minister of the Gospel 14 gratify the portion I take t, that some such are present, now, who may be of his congregation that dishkes the hundring doctrines of unkilloudy drawn into favoring such conspiracions against. Christianily "shall be please God by declaring all his gradess." There're I speak to such proving: them truth, as revealed in his Word' Others would not have what I have as yet but simply exact, it. That all could be missep provid against the sins of the age, the communities compared to the communities of the commu

he would thus offend some and diminish (as they would say he would have offend some and unmunit [as fley word, say his usefulness. Particularly, persons of this class would not have ministers of Christ preach against slavery, which is now ngitating the whole country, North and South, and threatoming the dissolution of the United States. They tell tine, and imprisonment for six months. Any man harboring a runaway slave, knowing him to be such is liable to suffer these heavy penalties. If a man allows a fugitive to actually come to me for 100d, and ask for a lodging place for the night, that he might pursue his way to Canada, the land of freedom for the slave, shall I befriend and relieve the oppressed fugitive, and do as I would be done by un-der like circumstances, or shall I refuse to barbor him and the holy law of God rather than the unrighteons law of men. It my obedieuce should bring on war and bloodshed Stringe, in the nineteenth century, that Congress could pass such a law, which is opposed to humanity, liberty and pass shen a law, which is opposed to uniamity, inverty and the law of God. Nny, it is opposed to the Gospel, and to the spirit of the age, and ought not to be enforced. I have spoken of this unrighteous statute as an example of the anjust larse by which slavery is npheld, perpetuated and ex-tended in this land of freedom. As I reflect upon them I seem to hear God say to his prophets, "cry aloud, spare not," lift up your voices like a trumpet, and show the American people their transgression, "and the house of Jacob their sins." But, says the friend and ahetter of slavery, "do not regard the voice of the Lord"-rather, for the sake of peace "have no rights which white men are bound to respect." Now, shall we obey the voice of the slaveholders and their abettors in crime, or shall we, as christians and ministers of the gospel, obey God rather than men. The duty of every man is rendered plain from the Bible, for he ought to obey God rather than men, even if he should suffer persecution and cearn from the avowed elemies of truth and virtue We ought to obey God and do right, though the whole world be against us. We should stand up for truth, liker-ty and righteousness whether the Union stands or falls. If shall please our fleavenly rather, which is better that have the friendship of the whole world beside. But wos unto us when all men speak woll of us, because we favor directly or indirectly, their sinful practices.

3. We ought to obey God rather than men, because we

troduced by the preacher, in the course of which a i t tribute is paid to the Waldenses, to Wickliffe. Luther.

Such are the outlines and illustrations of Mr. Smith's ar-

The improvement and application equally indicate

strong and efficience hristians

eridence of the genuineness of our piely.

3. We must obey God rather than men, in order to one the wants of our age and nation.

This closing par of the discourse is too rich so be missed with a mere outline. We hope to find room for another time, but cannot promise The whole serve

sive . .d ortlod x. The country needs in re of the kind among r f rmers, and to pr slavery to the the off the

We cool so we hail, with uncommon gratiticalis a dison, Conn. from which we heard the gosp d, statedly, for which, from its first organization more than a century ago. our paternal answstors worshipped, the parish in which they lived, and are hurie! In the preacher, Mr. Smith, he has stu lied his subject. Thank God, New England, her orthod xv. and her stern opposition to oppression and ser-

We hear much about Personal Liberty Bills, in the Free States. These Personal Liberty Bills are in bad odor with the shaveholder, and yet, is they are like a late one of Vermont, he ought to value them highly, as a Northern recognition of his right of property in slaves. The present law of that State relative to fugitive slaves is a noble one. It makes no servile bow to slaveholders, and recognizes no authority of the Federal Government to enact statutes against the unquestionable rights of humanity. But her late law, preceding the present, deserved anything but commondution. It was a rehellious, servile, vacillating, cruel superstitious thing. It subjected any person concerned in slave catching, to a fine uot exceeding a thousand dollars or to imprisonment not over five years. Surely that must be a crime of some magnitude for which the offender should suffer such a penalty. But the very next section to that which imposed the penulty, provided that the people might take a Romish indulgence to commit the crime, freely. The indulgence, however, did not come from llis Holiness, but from Federal officials, who, like the Pope, were oxulted above right, and had power to dispense the privilege of sinniug. Only let a Federal Judge, within the District of Vermont, or the marshal, or the deputy Marshal, say the word. and, if a slave was confiding enough to try Vermont law. all the people might run with a shout, in pursuit. Such was the power of National Sovereignty to make a wicked

the question submitted to the jury? Was it whether he advantages tendered by the Haytian Government to the owed to the claiming service which he ought in honesty to people of their own race in the States. pay? Nothing at all like it. What theu? It was whether he had been the vie im of such robbery that the robbery must not be interfered with! That was the question for the jury to decide, the whole of it. The law in offect said to the shave "We deliver up uone who are falsely claimed, but if it has really been your lot to be a slave. law waich costerity will r - kou among the wonders of an land of whips as d chains from such a jury trial, how ough law he more creditable it will be for those States. How ong will the Legislatures of Free States by daped by the faire Presi Washingto lo re line a female slave

and twomnical, not a its from alt, at it a purp se It is ma maj orter t right it Stat Savereign: " adright is not yielded by a constitutional provision which seeks to remedy the fraud of servents in escaping from their has higher authority for tyranny than a State Government has for right. There is no higher authority in the world

It is hardly questionable that the legislation of some of the Free States, by its implied admission of the right of property in man, has done something to promote the present misunderstanding between the North and the South. Had all Northern legislation proceeded on a denial of such Northern bad faith, in seeking to restrict the enjoyment of a right admitted to exist. At any rate, the admission by wrongs them, and contributes to the hopelessness of their

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI

l'ablic attention has of late been called to an emigration movement among the people of color in the United States. We allude to that of the Haytian Government, whose geucral agent, James Redpath, has opened a Bureau iu Bostou, appointed agents, and published a "Guide to Hayti," for distribution among the class invited. This work cou tains a description of the Island, its soil, climate, products and minerals: its towns and villages, historical sketch of the Haytian aution, and the translation of its constitution and laws relating to emigrants, with a variety of useful

As this movement has fairly commenced, the second com-It is true, the law of Vermont, if law it may be called pany of emigrants having sailed from Boston, on the 26th secured to the fugitive slave a jury trial. Rut what was ult, it will be interesting to notice what are the offers and

This movement differs in its inception from the efforts of the Colonization Society. Hayti is the only genuine Africo-American Nationality. A race of former slaves, self-cuancipated, who for sixty years have maintained nubroken, their nationality, inhabiting a heantiful and fertile ishand, contiguous to our own shores, any proposition made your aspirations for liberty can have no encouragement to the people of African descent among us, emanating from them, must meet with a greater respect and attention, than others avowedly designed to get rid of that element of our age of human coult lhood. As the slave goes back to a population because thereby doing justly by them would be

The Republic of Hayti has under its present ruler, Presi-States are like the former one of Vermout, the sooner they deut Geffard, evidenced an amount of energy and progressive spirit, which deserves monium and support. The great want of Hayti is an industrious and skilled agricultural pulation. The very life hi her necessary to maintain intact their national existence, that of the soldier, has unfitcontains nearly 2 ,000 000 acres of the most fertil hand in pac is a companishing fine five five and not on tyronery, that it receits the world, capable, under proper culture, of producing gnizes a right of and add to call antract, but us all the tropical and temperate cereals, fruits, and vegea rig t ? proper y in human beings Time was, when the tables. Hayti exports \$5000 lbs of coffee anunally, and could easily place in the market a million bales of cotton a year, averaging 500 lbs per crop, thus returning per sere bod. Mr. Non a r has informed us about it, by pullishing New York marks at 14 cts per possend. At the close of or ... \_ the cross and new between Washington and Mr 100s last or a track of the incomesse plains of Havii.

ering at once radical and trate anservative, progress. Whipple, pleeter f P r ath Washingt sought the thin advise it is again and, was over 0 per cent th Al at 27 1 lbs of raw su gar per: re is ' idd. It is f r the urpose of well as " aid their ppr sed I, thren here that the emi

acres of fertile lat l er if a si gle m n. two can iux, r ion & ., after landing. r until the r igrauts com get 1 guarantees citiz a hip after one year's residence, and perfect

There is much to interest our colored people in this movement The Guide to Hayta, and any other information may be obtained of James Redpath, General Agent, Hay tian Burcau of emigration, Boston, Mass.

olina. They have organized themselves into cotton growing associations, and will devote their energies in that direction. The first company arrived at Port-au-Prince on the 16th of January, and are now located at St. Marks, about 40 miles from the Capitol. These parties take with them religious and moral habits, and will establish churches and schools. The progress of the movement will be watched with interest.

LETTER FROM WISCOSSIS.

The following Letter speaks for Itself. It indicates the polition which loyalty to Christ requires at the present time of every true Church in the Nation, he presence of such an overshadowing crime as Slaveholding, and such a prevalent vice as Intemperance.

WHITE CREEK, ADAMS Co. Wts., Feb. 13th 1861 To the Secretary of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, Jow

Dear Brother in Christ. I have this moment read the circular of the Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the American Baptist a paper printed at New York, the Organ of the American Bantist Free Mission Society, and hasten to let you know that I am heartily glad to see it. May the Great Head of the Church abundantly bless the enterprise A Baptist Church was organized here in Aug. 1859 thoroughly radical. I give you a quotation from the dec-Isration of faith.

"We believe that it is the imperative duty of the church as a body and of each individual member composing the body, to maintain a distinct and thorough separation in their communion and fellowship from slaveholders, and from secret societies, and from all who are in communion

I will also peu the clause in our church covenant which prresponds. "That we will not receive any to church bevorage, or buy or hold buman beings as property or unite with secret societies, or who apologize for any of these unfruitful works of darkness."

Truly and Affectionately yours, for no slavery

LETTER FROM LORD BROUGHAM

BROUGHAM, November 21

me will doubt my carnest desire to see lav ry extinguish in so he not ally uffers, be is with as to truth does not bear t is to 'm ny who seeks a lawful object by illegal means. Any ther aurse taken f r the allision illegal means. Any their curve taken is the a lision of selection and young to man storm you all will like a company to the same than the same than the date. When the British councipation was findly carried at was accomplished by steps, and five years edgaged belt was accomplished by steps, and five years edgaged belt when the communication of the measure in 18% and its

the and the executive state that the will release of the mi-mage race and beautify regions. They will, let us hope find in higher powerful ally, as his country may expect to fluid an all, a consistent, and an honest ruler. I have the honor to be your faithful servant,

Boston, January 28th, 1861. My LORD —I have received your reply to our question How can American Slavery be Abolished?"

Take exceptions to its erroncous chical teachings, and appeal from Brougham, the English Lord, to Henry Brougham, the English people, to sustain me.

I appeal from the nobleman, whose letter is now quoted, light of Heeven, have so often confounded the most cunning sophistries of the alite of the oppressor. I appeal from the Lord with so recently has said—"No mor can doubt my can only be gravified by lawful mean—a strict regard to she rights of property, or what the law calls property, and a constant requirance to the shedding of blood?—to the notice of the contract of the contract of the contract of the continues with these colquent words:—

When you have pronounced your jndgment, my Lord, on this point, I may sustain certain other exceptions, not above noted, by equally excellent authority.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

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## DALTING BETWEEN TWO OPINIONS.

Senator Wilson of Massachusetts, made an eloquent speech in the Senate, Feb. 21, in which he said many admirable things against slavery, and nobly vindicated the people of color. But after all, he almost descroyed its effect by fatal concessions. Look at the following:

Men who are quenching freedom's holy fire in his age as Massehusetts, but she will confuse to have unfoltering dath in the conviction that luman slavery is a crime against lumanity. She opens God's Boly Word, and the imperative lijinations of inspiration—break very yake—undo the heavy burden—let the oppressed go free, find upon her vision. She gaze just the graves of perished nations—sees that Sherey noisonate thier attendal lift haster each find the same than the same t

The Principia.

N. W.YORK, SATTEDAY MARCH 9, 1861

chanan has moved out of the great white house. Abraham Lincoln has moved in. The Democratic party has gine

Administration, was to protest slave "property." The first

iness of catching runaway negroes. The incoming Presithat that sublime function of the Government is to continhim-that "if the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of little consequence to him or others, by which authority, (State or National,) it is done." To which it might have been added that it is of little consequence to the slave or others, whether the hunting pack of biped bloodhounds, be kennelled and headed by James Buchanan, or by Abraham Lincoln. Or this, only, that the exceration of good men, the world over, will have to be transferred from the former to the latter, he himself, with his eyes open, consenting. The out-going President, up to the hour when the in-

coming President was elected, always held, as did all his predecessors when in power, that the Federal Government is a government proper, and not a mere confederacy of States, at liberty to secede or nullify whenever they pleased. The in-coming President, like all other Presidents in office, is of the same mind. In this, we think him altogether cor-

The out-going President held that the Federal Government must protect slavery in the Territories. The incoming President raises the question, "Must Congress proteet slavery in the Territories?" And he returns for answer, "The Constitution does not expressly say." And so his mind. He is not quite certain as to his duty on that, patronage, the Army, the Navy, the Treasury, and, as the controversy, as Mr. Seward said, in his speech of January thunder tones. And so speak that the traitors shall be absolute.

to recewand induce the first section of the present Companies does have a house in New York to the control of the Companies o

intended object, than they have done. The Southern men

The maken received has done nothing a word appearing

First, the Resolution adopted, early in the session, reto remonstrate.-Second, the startling proposal to amen two such red hot bolts, were sufficient, one would think, t inflame, or dissolve it. If it be otherwise-if the Norther them, than among the slaves! They are less capable than

THE NORTHERN TRAITORS AND THE SOUTHER

for the sake of slavery :- the Northern have rebelle against Liberty, for the sake of the Union :- and both for political preferment, the spoils of office, the prerogatives of power through the perpetuity of slavery

The Southern traitors, having lost the election, and the Capitol, trample the Constitution under foot. The North ern traitors, having won the election and the Capitol, ar attempting to subvert the Constitution, by the action of Co. gress and the State Legislatures, without even asking leave of the people, and so to subvert it, as to proclaim it beyon the power of the people to recover it into their hands again

The Southern traitors expected to earry their measures b open violence, the Northern by eraftiness and deception. Northern traitors attempt to steal the People's right to

amend their own Constitution-to take away from then er, in our very midst, at the Capitol, with the Governmen

Ho! Freemen, to the rescue! Now-Now-NOW! O

# THE FETTER FORGED FOR US.

included seed in the December 10 to the action of the above amendment either be con-

If they do thus believe then they knowingly voted to the power of the people in a ter it back again.

stitution does not confer that authority on Congress, then were afforded them, we all thus alter it, to go rid of slave-

have the nat or it of take effects. I measures for perpetational now if i never had been before. They voted to of the people, and to establish forever, a government over the people, and distinct from them. They voted to abro-

fourths of the State Legislatures take the Federal Govern-

We shall see! Let them try it if they dore, and an what

## . ----OUR NATIONAL CHARTERS.

In consequence of the increased sales of "Our National Charters," growing out of the recent demands and procosals at the seat of Government, for an unchangeable change in the Constitution, so as forever to prevent its "establishing justice and securing the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity"-we are induced to offer the work, in various packages, at somewhat reduced prices, and especially to meet the wants of those who buy for distribution or for sale, in larger quantities than can well be sent through the Post Office, and subjected to postage.

This will be seen by referring to our advertisement, at the close of the last page of this paper.

It will be noticed that, among the changes by mail, is the ffer of four copies, postage prepaid, for 50 cents-nine copies, instead of eight, for \$1,00, -- Twelve copies for \$1,30, instead of \$1.36 .- Twenty copies, instead of eightcen, for \$2,00,-and thirty-one copies instead of twenty-seven, for

Then, a the office, we deliver 4 copies for 38 ceuts-9 opies, for 75 cents.-13 copies for \$1,00-20 copies for \$1,50 -28 copies for \$2,00-46 copies for \$3,00, and 100 copies for \$6,00, and at the same rate for larger quantities.

Those who reside near the stations of Express Companes, will find it cheaper to order large packages by Express than by mail. And the transmission is safer, because the Express Companies give us a receipt, and are responsible for their safe delivery Sometimes a cheaper transportang goods in Yew York, to have them packed in their box-

It is a small matter for two or three persons, it not one.

"usce sons a me denstraction, to the Chapel of lag Eve log-Are there any process as at the Cou-

U.S. Troop .- There say sait where that a linear

# News of the Dan.

The term from the North Common chettor, undicate a heavy majority for the Union u'ch, and against a Convenion. The vite of Raleigh stands, Union telest 712, Secession 91, for tennes ion 220, against Concention, 540. Partial returns from when precince give similar results. Trib.

The 100 km service of the westernay re-insecutiver vote of the day before rejecting Mr. Corvain's amendment to the Constitution, and, after some animated debate, finally adopted it by 13.5 Years 6 b Nay, one too more than the necessary two-thirds. The amendment, which will now go at the Senate, and if it passes that body, will then be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, is in the

That no amendment shall be made to the (onstitution thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State."

revolution, to be met by the enforcement of the laws, with the aid of the military should the civil authorities prove in-

Seward n Compromise .- To-day, the Senate developments indicate that Mr. Seward will go for neither the Crittenden Compromise nor that of the "one horse Congress. He will probably vote for so much of Mr. Corwin's programme as has already passed the House-probably no more. He has to day proposed a National Convention. which is perfectly satisfactory to the uncompromising Re-publicans. His Anti-slavery friends say he has been maneuvering to win time. All the talk of efforts by the anti-compromisers here to displace him from the Cabinet, is sheer fabrication .- Ib.

The proportion from Mr. Corwin's Committee, to recommend an amendment to the Constitution, providing that sla-Mr. Stanton of Ohio, made an irritating speech, which had better have been unmade. But the proposition itself is hardly objectionable, and, together with one to call n Nawithout entering upon the backing-down policy. But it is very doubtful if the measure can pass the Scaate, from a strong disposition to refuse to do anything before the inau-

We disagree with the Tribune. That proposal is the very worst of the whole. The worst that has yet been

The "Peace Conference"-The action of the Peace Conferand Trunbull, who represented the minority of the Committee of Five. They recommended nothing more than a National Convention, which is not paintable to the South.—

Washington The sday Feb. 28, 1861 .- The Postma

Texans as has been reported.

The Postmaster at Madison Florida, is using counterfeit

for Tosimuser at Midney Florida, is using counterfeit postage stemps, contrary to law. The Department has been furnished with a specimen.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired at noou, to-day,

by United States batteries here, in honor of the pacification agreed on and recumended to Congress vesterday by the

Wash e. n. Th. y. Feb 28.—Mr. King of New York, Rep. presented a number of petitions signed by severat thousand persons in favor of the Constitute in as it is, and the Ga rument, and enforcement of the laws.—Times.

Mr. Se. e. N. r. Yerk, [18p] said the Senanor found Hilmiss. Mr. Time and and binself, found a minority on

morit r r, the sirish d that it was to paten, a he asked he we to su me a jet him ou it his own uace in which the Senator frat Illia se urre.

Where a The Logish breas f Kentu ky Illia se. New

ject in the restance of the conject in the restance of the first the conject in the restance of the first the constitution.

tion to the Legislatures of the various States Mr. Doolittion to the Legislatures of the various Since Mr. Doolite, by West Since Mr. Doolite, of Wissian filtered a previse to the first section for the amendment proposed by the Conference, declaring against the right of any State to secole. Finally the report, were ordered to be prime declaring adopting the report, were ordered to be prime declaring and high expert.

Ex-President Tuler and Mr Seddo were serenaded at

j rity an inst secession, and again t calling a State conven-tion. From other parts of the Sta . the reams indicate a majority for secession.—Ib.

New-Mexico.-The Souther 1, rt of New-Mexico, known is an "enabling act" to admit New Mexico in the Holon, as

ference was incidentally considered, and appeared to be generally acceptable to the l'nion men, while it was of course denounced by the Secessionists. A resolution to course denounced by the Secsasionists. A resolution to submit to the people the question whether Virginia should stay by the North or go with the South, was referred to the Committee on Pederal Rolations. It was announced in Washington that Ex-Pesident Tyler, since his return to Virginia, being dissatisfied with the result of the Peace Conference, if doing everything in his power is precipiture

This Peace Convention simply assembled to see if the Republicans would back out and consent to the partition of Republicans would hack out and emesus to the partition of our territory between the free States and the algorithms. States. This was the whole of it. They have been work-tion of its outperner States were present. Of these, thriteen were Hepablican States, and voted for Mr. Lincoln, and in fourteenth was from Kaness, bounding damped the election. Seren were elaveholding States and vorsel against Lincoln. The Convention has susceded in its object as for as the delegation of five of the Republican States were concerned down and agreed to this partition. And these five, added to four of the slaveholding States, have carried the propotie votes, account for the position of the four States which did not vote. If all had voted, however, the result would have been the same. There has been all along, enough of the twenty-one States to make a majority of one in favor of the general scheme of a partition.—(J. S. P.) N. Y. Trib.

Mr. Criticaden presented in the Senate a memorial signed by 14,000 women, of the Border States asking for compromise. It is supposed that the known gallantry of senators of all parties will render it very difficult for them to reject the prayer .- The World.

Let us hear no more of the impropriety of women a signing Anti-Slavery potitions.

A Traitor.—"I sent a dispat h to Judge Lone treet, that the Star of the West is scoming with reinforcement. The troops were thus put on their guard, and when the Star of the West arrived, she received a warm welcome from boom-Such is the confession of ex-Secretary Thompson

Mississippi, who, at the time the di patch was set, was a member of the cabinet. History records the treason of Benedict Arnold, but nowhere does it show that he ever so

South Caroli : ssu n et y thy all the

doorstep, on the route of procession is crowded with specta-

The namest of good humor seems to prevail, and no dis but ladies, and those mentioned in the programme, are ad-

The Senate Chamber is handsomely furnished with bro-

The entire gallories are occupied by ladies in elaborate The entire gatiories are occupied by makes in emborate collettes. Conspicuous among them are the ladies of the diplomatic corps, who appeared in full numbers, the gendemen of the corps taking stations on the right of the Vice-President, dressed in their full court dress of gold-laced

Horace Greeley appeared in the reporters' gallery The order of arrangements, as settled by the Committee

To the left of the Vice-President were the Committee of arrangements; immediately behind them the heads of the

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitu-tion of the United States, to be taken by the President beforo he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for mo to discuss liose matters of administration about which there is no spe-

Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Adreasonable cause for such apprehension. do but quote from one of these speeches, when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of Slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have ists. I believe I alway in lawfur in right to us s, and I have on inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elect-ed me did so with a full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had sever recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my succeptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the

cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fu-

imous outh? There is some difference applican which rethis clause should be enforced by National or by State anall, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, then to It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that

period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Exceptive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils,

A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only mea-aced, is now formidably attempted. I hold that in contem-plation of miversal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpotast. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all mational Governmeuts. It is safe to assert that no Government propor ever

had a provision in its organic law for its own termination.

Continue to excente all the express provisions of our National Constitution, and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United provided for in the instrument itself. Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less that all the parties who made he penceably unmane by less that all the parties who made it. One party to a contract may violate it, treak it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully resend it? Descending from these general principles, we find the pro-position that, in logal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union is belf.

The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was

formed, in fact, by the articles of association in 1774. It was ing and establishing the Constitution was, to form a more perfect Union. But if the destruction of the Union by one.

can itself.
In doing this, there need be no bloodshed or vi lence, and
there shall be none miloss it is forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to both
compy and possess the property and places belonging to
the Governum, it, and collect the duties and imposels, but
layoud what may be necessary for these obles to there will
the convenient on united of these pages.

do it. I will neither affirm or deny. But it there we surdo it. I will necessive marries are dealy. So those however, we really love the Union, may I not spaik. Before entering upon so gram a matter as the destruction of cur national relationship in the destruction of cur national sharic with all its benefits, its memories and its lopes, we all

mere torce or numbers, a majorary shound caprice a minory of any clearly written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolution—cortainly would if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and individual sure see

plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guaranties and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controver-No foresight can anticipate nor any document of reasonable by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly sny. Must Congress protect Slavery in the territories. The Constitution does not exactly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them, into majorities and uninorities.

We divide upon term into majoritors and unfortures.

If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or
the Government must cease. There is no alternative for
continuing the Government but acquiescence on the one
side or the other. If a minority in such a case will seeded rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberage changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only tru-sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of in-cessity, fly to marchy or to desportism. Unanimity is im-possible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrange-

cases by all other Departments of the Government any while it is obviously possible that such a decision may be erroseous in any given case, still the evil effect following 3 being limited to that particular, case, with the chance was it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other er cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a differ-ent practice. At the same time the candid citizen must con-fress, that if the policy of the Government upon the vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably 5x-ded by the decisions of the Suprease Court, the instant like

It is a dat, from which they may not shrink, decide cases properly brought before them, and it is fault of theirs, if others seek of nor chair decisions to plitted purposes. One section of our country believes S.

eations, in non-cases, and a row invest over in each.
This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be sorse, in both cases, after the separation of the sections, than before. The foreign davestrade, now imperfisely suppressed, would be nitimately revived, without restriction, in one section, white fugitive slaves now only partial by surrendered, would not be surrendered shall, by the

we cannot repeated by the cannot separate—we cannot re-nove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other—but the different parts of our country armend to the

ous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treatics ensier than friends can make laws? Can treatics be more faithfully enforced between

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, when, after nuch tose on both sides and uo gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of in tecroomes are ragain upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow wenty of the existing Government, they can exercise their Constitutional right of amending or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I can. not be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic solves guidant of the late that many worthy and patriotic different are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognise the full authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing eireutustances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add that to me the Convention mode.

with require in and since on the tonvention mode seems preferable in that it allows amendment to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish, either to accept or refuse. I understand a proposed amendment to accept or stitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held for service. To avoid mis-construction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose construction of what t have sain, a nepart from any particular and to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied constitu-tional law, I have no objection to its being made expres-

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the

The Chief Magistrate ferries all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix the torms for a separation of the Nates. The people themselves, also, can do this if they choose, but the Kecunive, as such, has nothing to do with it.

His day is to administer the present tovernment as it was to his hands, and to transmit it minimpaired by him to want to his hands, and to transmit it minimpaired by him to denote the utilities plant disease not be a patient confidence in the utilities plant disease to the visit of the present disease of the people of the peop etter for equal hope in the world? In our present differ-eces is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or ou yours of the

South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the udgment of this great tribunal, the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live.

and vigilatice, no Automostration, by any extreme wiescen-uses of filly can very seriously injure the Government in the sbort space of four years. My countrymen, one and all, think co-infly and well upon the whole subject. Nothing valuable on he lost by taking

If there be an object of hurry any of you in hos haste to step, which you would never take de l'esately, that ol-ly will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatis-Je wit be frustrated by taking time, but he good object as be frustrated by it. Such if you as are now dissuited still have the old Constitution uninpaired, and on the belief point he has of your own framing under it, which is the still have the property of the constitution of of the cons

I am let to blose. We are not e eries but friends. We ners not be enemies

We find not be remines.

Though passion may have strained, it must no break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory sixteching from every battlefield and patriot's grave to every litting heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet well the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be by the better angels of our nature.

The ner C net. President Lincoln's Nomination of members of the Cabinet has been confirmed by the Senate.

Secretary of State. WM. H. SEWARE, of N. Y. Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Charr, of Poin. Secretary of War. Simon Cameron, of Poin. Secretary of the Navy CALEB B. SMITH, of Ind MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.

Postmaster-General. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, of Md.
Attorney-General. Edward Bayes, of Mo.
They were standinously confirmed, except Messrs. Blair
and Bates against whon four or five Southern Senators voted
because they reside in Slave States.

Foreign Ministers.—It is thought at Washington that Mr. Fessenden of Maine will be sent Minister to England, and Mr. Corwin of Ohlo Minister to France.

The revene cutter Dodge at Galveston has been surrendered to the Texan rebels by its commander, who has entered the service of the Southern Confederacy.

In the Virginia Convention, yesterday, a resolution was troduced in favor of a speedy Convention of the Border Shive States. A substitute was presented in favor of the secession of the State and a Convention of the Slaveholding cession of the State and a Convention of the Shaveholding States. An immediate two efforced declaring that it was plain that Mr. Lincoln's purpose was to plunge the country underly war, that Virginia will resist coercion, and cal-loud the state of the for forcible of the state of the state of the state of the state is any second property of the United States in any second property of the United within them, Vernaghte, according to the States on imports within them, Vernaghte, according to within them. Yet another series of resolutions was opposing coercive measures, and requesting the cooperation of the Border Slave States in uniting with the South in an of the normer Nave States in unting with the South in an effort at reforming the I nited States upon the basis of the Constitution modified so us to protect the rights of persons and property in the Territories. There was great excitement in the Couvention all day, but no action was had on any of the propositions.

In North Carolina 62 counties have been heard from In North Caronina of counter have been neared from which elect 65 Unionists, and 33 Secretsionists to the propos-ed State Convention. There are 21 counties yet to be heard from. The State Convention of Arknisas, which met on Monday, has elected Union officers by 6 majority.

From Washington City .- Messrs. Crawford, Forsyth, Roman, the Commissioners sent by the Southern Confederacy, to demand the surrender of the United States forta are in Washington, and will make their demund on the

The accounts laid before Mr. Chase on his assuming the charge of the Treusury, show that there are finds on hand, applicable to the current expenses of the Government, to the amount of \$6,000,000. Besides this, the customs amount to \$80,000 daily

A motion has been made in the Southern Congress, to A motion has been made in the Southern Congress, to aquire into the expediency of prohibiting the introduction into the States of the Confederacy of any negroes from the Northern Stare States, except those brought in by actual settlers. This is designed to "coerco" Virginia into

A plan of relieving Fort Sumter by means of steamers light draft, has been formed by Gen. Scott, and can he executed at any time. The garrison is in want of supplies and should be promptly reinforced.

Dispatches were received by the War Department, from Major Anderson, which contradict rumors that he appre-bended an attack, and relieved some misgivings as to his

# EUROPE.

CIVIL WAR IN NAPLES

The tailsdian brings the input are facilities of the surender of Gale to like troops of View Leanuel. Not, the surender of Gale to like troops of View Leanuel. Not, the surender of the surender of the surender of the beautiful facilities, Francis the Seem I has been glid twavariables of the means of sexage, so providentially placed at his dayscall, you've Franch Engineer. The garriers are to keep type sorse until Messian is given up to the regarder that the control of the surender of the s

ntter hopelessness at inding the further prosecution of the

struggle.

Thus another impertant slep has been accomplished in the consolidation of the new Italian kingdom. The stand the consolidation of the new Italian kingdom are into obstacle to made by Francis at Cheen constituting a serious obsects to its progress, and notwithstanding the generally favorable reception of Victor Emanuel on his recent tour through his new acquisitions, it kept the friends of Italy in a state of the most anxious suspense and disquietude. But it was of the most anatons stepenes and disquiettade. But it was not marely because it conditioned to inspire the exectionists must be a considered to the property of the property o scheme of a confederation and the arimoess and patricular of the Italian people have compelled a change of purpose, and now it is probably owing to his changed convictions that Francis has been induced to abaudon the only hope

# Family Miscellany.

PM GLAD PM NOT A SLAVE

In "subbath-school Contert Hymns," we find the following which we hope every Subbath school in the land will be permitted to sing. Well Spring.

'I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother.
To be sold away from you;
And of my father and my mate.
To bld a last adleu;
Oh, I am sure 't would break my heart
From home and all its joys to part.

'I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother, To be shut up in a pen; Or dragged up on the auction block, And sold to evil men; The vender's praise would make me o y th, mother, I should want to die.

I'm giad I'm not a slave, mother, To work with all my might, And ever shuddering for fear I should be whipped at night; And Oh, when all my work was do liave nothing I could call my own.

"I'm glad I'm not a slave, mother, For then I should not know What Odo has said about the wny In which I ought to go; Oh, how I pliy the poor slaves, Who find uo rest but in their graves.

"Are they not wicked men, mother, Who boys and girls do treat Asif they were no better than The dogs that run the street! I think our Father, God, ere long, W#! punish them, for all their wreng.

## CLARAIN LOVE.

t'aught at last! you little wretch!- You, who laughed. scorned and defied, -you, from whom every cupid flew away. whom dandies avoided, and wiser men went on tip-toe past who scorned a mustache, and hated a cigar, who liked a sensible face better than a handsome one, but never fell in love with either, who could look up seven feet in the air, without a particle of awe, and who reverenced grey heads only when they let you alone you, whose ambition, in the man you loved was to be bounded only ly the skies you caught !- and with what?

No celestial, with blucy eyes and haloed head no name emblazoned in the coastellations, no earthly loftiness for men to admire more than they love -well, what is he?

Tis. simple charm but rare -a - 1 a h re

# DYING NATIONS.

Whi don tions di ? Cullivated Gree e an all-couquer ing Rome Vandal, and Goth, and Hun, and Moor, and Pole and Turk all dead or dying. Why? Murdered by nations more | werful? Swall wed by earthquakes? Swept away by pestil nee or plague, ar starved by pitiless famine? Not ly any f the No by the lightning and thunder not by the tempest a t st rm not yp isoned air or vel anic fires did the di . They perished by moral degrade on the legi mate to lt a gintteny, its mperance and eff ninsey Whan . . Une war rich, the there le sub an the in the dul, in a supet es and pas with an art of the est ton-the find gates

foor on land and anoth a on the sea, the angel of eternity,

There is an old-saying, that the friendship of a dog, is man that lives but has more or less. A little kindness, now a return fourfold. Yet be must use a great deal of judgment in bestowing his charity upon even those he thinks late a little incident by which a little kindness saved my

mountainous part of Virginia, and the stations were few and far between. About three miles from one of these stations the road ruus through a deep gorge of the Blue Ridge and near the centre is a small valley, and there, a-half story cabin. The few acres that surrounded it were well cultivated as a gardeu, and upon their proceeds lived a widow, and her three children, by the name of Graff. They were, indeed, nututored in the cold charities of an beyond their own native hills. In the summer time the children brought berries to the nearest station to sell, and with the money they carned they bought a few of the necessities of the outside refinement.

The oldest of these children I should judge to be about twelve years, and the youngest about seven. They were all girls, and looked nice and clean, and their healthful appearance and natural delicacy gave them a ready welcome. They appeared as if they had been brought up to fear God, and to love their humble home and mother. I had often stopped my train, and let them get off at their home, having

would be tired in walking three miles, and therefore felt They seemed so pleased to ride, and thanked me with such very hearty thanks, after letting them off near home. They frequently offered me nice tempting baskets of fruit

in that part of the State, and the snow was nearly three

lile storm swept the quantain tops, and almost filled the valleys with water. Upon that night my train was windno fear of the beaks giving out. The night was intensely dark, and the wind mountd pin onsly through the deep

"Thank God! Mr. Sherbourn we stopped you in time should have been hurt. Oh, I prayed to Heaven the we

by the side of that good old woman, and offered up thanks terrible death, and called down blessings without number upon that good old woman and her children. Near by stood engineer, fireman and brakesmen, the tears streaming I immediately prevailed upon Mrs Gruff and the child-

ren to go back into the cars out of the storm and cold. After reaching the ears I related our hair-breadth escape, and to whom we were indebted for our lives, and begged the men passeugers to go forward and see ar themselves. and their pale faces gave full evidence of the frightful death we'had escaped. The ladies and gentlemen vied with each other in their thanks and heart-felt gratitude towards Mrs. Graff and her children, and assured her that thoy would never, never forget her; and bofore the widow left the train, she was presented with a purse of four hundred and sixty dollars, the voluntary offering of a whole train of grateful passengers. She refused the proffered gift for some time, and said she had only done her duty, and the knowledge of having done so was all she asked. However, she finally accepted the money, and said it should go to educate ber children.

The rail-road company huilt her a new house, gave her trains to stop and lot her off at home, when she wished. But tho employees needed uo such orders, they can appreciate

she is, at all times, a wolcome visitor at my fireside. Two

saved my life .- Lancaster Intelligencer

# THE MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY.

Heaven help the man who imagines he can dodge "onemies" by trying to please overybody! If such an individual ever succeeded, we should be glad to know it. Not that we believe in a man's going through the world trying to differ from him. That again is another extrem. Other fall into the error of supposing they respond you loss for and souffle and twist, that be done honest a analy independence to stand its ground. Take were into you per set to noke to our mind have ande up sing

you may make them tak any direction you sho s the nament to the whole character. Another vine is house lence, to be guarded from penuriousness and selfishness, a ken dewn .- Imerian Messenger

one for the doctor. Monnwhile, run to the ki chen, get hal stant, eatch a firm hold of the porson's nose, the mouth wi soon fiv open-then down with the mixture, and in a ser ond or two up will come the poison. This will answer be this time the physician bas not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by a cup of stron coffee, antidotes for any poison that remains in the stomacl

To REMOVE IRON RUST .- Wet the spot with lemo juice, put on salt, and lay it in the sun. Tartaric acid of cream of tartar will do, in the place of Iemon juice, by we

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